

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

—PUBLISHED BY—

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, - Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month.....\$ 50

Per year.....500

Per year, Foreign.....600

Payable Invariable in Advance.

Address all communications

Hawaiian Gazette Company

P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

Business Cards.

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ASHFORD WILL BE PARDONED.

Advisory Council Approves the Course of the Executive.

REPORT ON LOYAL EMPLOYEES.

Loyalty Affirmed by Documentary Evidence—No Cause for Dismissal. Report Tabled—Reply of Chief Justice—Chinese Engine Company.

The leading topics of discussion before the Advisory Council yesterday afternoon were the sanction of V. V. Ashford's pardon and the report of the Executive upon the Government employee question. The meeting was called at 3 o'clock, the absentees being President Dole, Minister Damon, and Councillors Bolte, Morgan, Young and Menzona.

Under the report of committees, Mr. Hatch announced that the principal reason for calling the meeting was the consideration of the pardon of V. V. Ashford. The Executive was unanimously in favor of granting Mr. Ashford's pardon on condition that he leave the country, never to return. The Attorney-General read the reports of Drs. Miner, Emerson and Wood upon Mr. Ashford's physical condition.

Mr. Tenney moved that the Councils sanction the conditional pardon of Mr. Ashford. This was seconded by Mr. Ena. Mr. Emmeluth asked if the fine imposed had been paid and was told that it had not. He also expressed the desire that the Councils should have a more explicit explanation of the disease with which Mr. Ashford is afflicted, on account of the stories which might be circulated in the States. Dr. Wood stated that long before his confinement Mr. Ashford had been suffering from an affection of the spine, which, unless he went to a different climate for treatment, must sooner or later result fatally.

During Mr. Ashford's confinement he had not been treated as a prisoner, except that he was kept under surveillance. Every attention had been paid him, so far as food and medical attendance were concerned. Dr. Wood felt there was no question as to what action the Councils should take.

Mr. Kennedy from his capacity as prison inspector has seen more or less of Mr. Ashford, and that gentleman had told him previous to his arrest, that he intended going abroad for treatment as soon as the cold weather was over. Members Smith, Castle and Hatch remarked favorably on the motion. The motion was put and resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of a pardon.

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b. ship in the Citizens' Guard or military prior to January 1, 1895, is to be considered with other facts in the case. There are so many exceptions that must be made that the test proposed can scarcely be made the sole matter of inquiry. Some have applied for membership and have been refused; others have duties which would prevent their reporting for duty with the military or Citizens' Guard, viz.: the Customs guard, water works employees, etc. It must be borne in mind that both the Citizens' Guard and military have been picked bodies of men, the former secret at the time of its formation. Other organizations have been formed in support of the Government, and due weight must be given to the fact of membership therein. The Hawaiian Republican Club deserves special mention. This organization was formed after the establishment of the Republic, by Hawaiians who were loyal to the new government and who desired to show their loyalty and to co-operate together in its support. On October 23, 1894, the Club adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the members of the Hawaiian Republican Club hereby bind themselves to carry out the oath they have taken, to support the Government and do all in their power to prevent the return of Mrs. Dominis to the throne, or her neice, Kalaniana, from becoming queen, or the restoration of the monarchical form of government in any way, shape or form."

"Resolved further, That in case of war, the president of the organization shall meet President Dole and the Executive Council and render such assistance as may be required by the said Commander-in-Chief."

Immediately after the opening of hostilities in January, many of the members of the Club reported personally at the Marshal's office, and others assembled at the place of meeting of the Club, and one of their officers went to the Marshal's office and reported their readiness to assist the Government, and asked for orders.

In pursuing the investigations the Executive Council hastened into consideration the conduct of those who were members of that Club and took part in that action.

While no one can be retained previous to January 7th any police or military organization, nor have they since. I have procured from each of them a written statement as to their efforts to obtain some assignment to duty immediately after the

SHEARMAN EXPLAINS HIMSELF

Establishes a Reply to the Defense
by Mr Coan

DISCUSSION OF LAND TITLES

Says Missionaries Have Not Done What They Ought—Upholds Slanting Ideas. Criticizes "Fair and Legitimate Purchase" — Comparison with Indians.

The New York Evening Post of recent date prints the following communications from Titus M. Coan and a reply by Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Coan says:

"Will you give me a little space, not for controversy, but to state some facts in reply to the statements of Mr. T. G. Shearman, on the Hawaiian situation, as reported in your issue of the 27th of February? He says: 'During the fifty years [1820-1870] the government of these islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the families and friends of the missionaries.'

(1.) As a matter of fact, the natives first received their lands, every one his own home-estead or kuleana, in 1848, as a free gift from the government of the third Kamahameha. Before that time no Hawaiian had any possession that he could call his own. The Missionary Land Commission advised the king that if he should allow to the landlords one-third, to the tenants one-third, and keep one third himself, he would injure no one but himself! The common people received fee-simple titles for their house lots and the lands which they actually cultivated for themselves. The number of claims finally confirmed amounted to 11,309. The awards for these were recorded in ten large folios which were deposited in the land office. In a subsequent year I myself took part in the surveying of these lands, of which every acre was procured for the Hawaiian peasant, and confirmed to him, by the missionaries. Nor has a single acre, so far as I can learn by repeated and careful inquiry, reverted from the native to the missionary, or the missionaries' sons, except by fair and legitimate purchase."

(2.) "The missionaries found 130,000 people there, and now they report that there are only 34,000. . . . Before the missionaries gained control of the islands, leprosy was unknown." As a matter of fact, the decay of the Polynesian, both in Hawaii and in other island groups, has been brought about not merely by foreign diseases, but by the changed conditions imposed by civilization. In so far as these changed conditions of living were changed by missionary influence the missionaries were doubtless responsible; yet the missionaries were not blamable. They worked according to the ideas of their time, and their work was perfectly sincere, though we may criticize it as in part mistaken. I spent all of my earlier years in Hawaii, and I knew those men well; with very few exceptions they were high minded, pure, and utterly unselfish. And as a matter of fact, the Hawaiian has lasted longer for their presence than he would have lasted if the missionaries had stayed away; for a large part of their work was to battle with the immorality and the diseases introduced by the whites. These usurpous foreigners have always brought against the missionaries the charges of "cant, hypocrisy, covetousness, unscrupulousness, fraud, and gross abuse of power." With what strange sensations do I find the abuse of the "beach combers" reproduced in the editorial columns of the Evening Post.

(3) As to the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" who circulated various slanders against that true martyr, Father Damien, I dare say he got no more than he deserved at the hands of Robert Louis Stevenson. But Hyde is a paid agent, and nothing more, the man has nothing of the spirit of that earlier time, from 1820 to about 1849, when true missionaries were going to Hawaii. Of their descendants now in power, I can say from personal knowledge of nearly all of them, that as a matter of fact they represent the intelligence, the character, and the quite honestly earned wealth of the country.

TITUS MUNSON COAN
New York, March 9th.

Mr. Shearman explains himself as follows:

Mr. Coan, for whom I have always had the highest respect, selects only three points of my address for criticism. It gives me great pleasure to see that he practically agrees with me in holding up to public scorn the base conduct of the agent of the American Board at Hawaii in his foul slanders upon Father Damien. I see that President Dole also agrees with me upon that point, having rendered the highest public honor to the memory of that sainted missionary. Now will the American Board perform a truly act of justice by disowning its disreputable representative in Hawaii?

The only points upon which Mr. Coan wishes to correct my statement are two: (1) in the division of the land; (2) the rapid decrease of population.

As to the division of the land, I said that the missionaries meant no harm, but had indeed the usual blinder of the English race in forcing upon new countries the English land system, which made of the worst in the world. Mr. Coan says, yes this. Like most Anglo-Saxons, he cannot comprehend the humanity of title to land, which is the fundamental right natural to the race, and it arises in an early stage of civilization. Because no Hawaiian held land in severally he thinks that none of them held any at all. The missionaries bought too. And whereas the land of Ha-

wall, before their well-meant interference, belonged to all the people, subject only to the maintenance of the king and chiefs, they advised the king to take one-third as his own property, to give one-third to the small number of chiefs and government officers, and to leave only one-third to the great mass of the people. Mr. Coan says that every peasant received a title for some land, but he does not say for how much. He does not say that they even got the one-third proposed for them. I have never found any claim made that they did get it. Nobody has yet asserted that they did. But, if they did, it is certain that they soon lost it; and what I said, as Mr. Coan shows, was that by 1870 the native masses had lost all but 27,000 acres. This is not denied. Mr. Coan says that they lost their land by "fair and legitimate purchase." We all know what such transactions mean between shrewd white men and ignorant, confiding, quarter-quarter tribes. The Indians know well enough how little chance they have to keep any land in seversity, and they wisely refuse to accept any such titles, except under coercion. Many of my well-meaning clerical friends are now trying to force such titles upon all Indians. It would be more charitable to drown the poor Indians at once. It is as cruel as it would be to clothe children six years old with full power to sell all their property.

No matter how "fairly" they acquired it, the fact remains that, at the end of mis-sionary government, and as its direct result, the missionaries' sons, nephews, and American associates have got the title to three-quarters of all the land that once belonged to the Hawaiian masses.

As to the introduction of leprosy and disease, I explicitly acquitted the missionaries and their sons from responsibility, except negatively, for failure to exclude these evils, while having supreme power. I spoke of these things as part of the mass of evidence showing the failure of missionary government to secure the most commonplace results of good and efficient administration. And I referred to these, in connection with other evil conditions of the islands, because these general conditions are clamorously put forward by the agents of the "missionary sugar" government as conclusive reasons why the sons of the missionaries are justified in stealing the government, as they have appropriated the land of the Hawaiian people.

I have never questioned and never doubted the piety, sincerity, and unselfish zeal of the early missionaries. Neither, as I understand, has the Evening Post. But "noblesse oblige." A noble character, a plauso zeal, carry with them great obligations. The children of such men are held to similar standards. And the utter failure of these missions, not merely confessed, but insisted upon, with clamor, virulence, and foul-mouthed vindictiveness, by the sons and their representatives, if true is all the more lamentable and discouraging to every real friend of missions, because of the goodness and earnestness of the fathers.

I am a friend of the missionary cause. I shall not now, or at any time, give any further proof of this than to say that I do not fear comparison, in this respect, with any of my critics, other than missionaries themselves. But the best service which any true friend of missions can render just now is to put such condemnation upon the abuse of power, obtained through missionary influence, as shall make such crimes impossible hereafter.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.
New York, March 13.

The Vine Excursion.

Hon. Edward Piercy of San Jose, who left San Francisco in January on the schooner Vine on a pleasure trip, which was to include Hawaii, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, passed through Nogales, Arizona, on March 28th, en route home from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, where he left the Vine, much disgusted with the way the excursion had been conducted. The schooner reached San Bias more than a month ago. After some days in that harbor anchor was weighed and sail set for Guaymas. At that point the schooner was met by the owner, John E. Burns. The two men clashed over the failure of the excursion to carry out the programme, and Piercy finally brought his belongings ashore and started home by rail.

Canoe from Strong's Island.

The missionary steamer Morning Star began discharging her firewood yesterday. An interesting article of the vessel's cargo is a canoe from Strong's Island. It is thirty-three feet long and two feet wide in the broadest part. Besides having facilities for sailing, it is capable of holding six persons comfortably.

The canoe is consigned to Kama, a native missionary, who returned from the South Seas last year. While there he had the canoe built, but did not find it convenient to bring it home when he came.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, BESON SMITH & CO., Agents.

Deputy Attorney General Roberton will spend a two weeks' vacation at Waimea before returning home.

CRUISE OF THE MORNING STAR.

Report of Missionary Work in the South Sea Islands

REV. SNELLING BUYS AN ISLAND.

The Vessel Has a Tempestuous Voyage and Goes on the Reefs Once To go on the Marine Railway for Repairs To Remain Here for Several Weeks.

The Morning Star came into port Monday morning, forty-nine days from Ruk, a month earlier than was expected.

Letters from the Gilbert Islands via San Francisco bring the news from Butaritari of the death of Mrs. Nua, wife of the Hawaiian missionary on that island. After six months illness from a cancer she died February 7, at Makin, where she had gone for a change of air. Rev. Mr. Walkup left Butaritari January 16, for San Francisco, where his little schooner, the Hiram Bingham, was to receive some necessary repairs. He had taken out the propeller but could not put it back again. Seven Catholic priests had come into the group, and a number of sisters were expected shortly. The lone Hawaiian missionary on Apiai finds it hard work to contend against the surging wave of heathenism that has swept many of the church members from their standing. The work on Tapiteaua, under Revs. Paulihui and Kaala, seems to be maintained with vigor, though no great progress has been made the past year. Rev. Punua Makihila speaks of the delight the people of Malama have in a new road, twelve feet wide, that has been built from one end of the island to the other.

On Kusie, Rev. Mr. Channon has had the assistance of Miss Foss in his training school for the Gilbert Island Mission, and Dr. Rice has had Miss Croby in his school for the Marshall Islanders. Miss Hoppin had forty pupils in her Girls' School, with Miss Palmer and Miss Wilson as assistants. Miss Hoppin is such an indefatigable worker, that though almost completely tired out she stays at her post, declining to leave the school for a much-needed rest.

On Ruk, the Girls' School under Miss Kinney and Miss Abell has had a prosperous year. Miss Abell's health was such that she has been sent to these islands for recuperation during the time the Star remains here. Rev. Mr. Snelling has bought an island, uninhabited, some eight acres in area, where he proposes to establish a boarding school and conduct an independent mission, hoping for personal support from friends in the States. Rev. Mr. Price has taken hold of his new work with vigor and with common sense adapting his methods to the people for whom he is to labor, and seem to be meeting with the same success that marked Mr. Logan's missionary labors in the Mortlock group. He has sent up a very carefully written journal, giving such interesting detailed accounts of the work as are often asked, but seldom received.

Winds and currents in the equatorial regions are very delusive. Only a kind Providence, guiding the missionary vessel, with all the experience and skill of such a veteran and careful navigator as Captain Garland, brings the vessel safe through the perils of the voyage back to the home port again. The Star carries but a limited amount of coal, the idea being to use steam power only as auxiliary in case of actual advantages or necessity. To steam from Butaritari to Apiai would require the consumption of ten hours' allowance of coal. Captain Garland thought he could make the short distance under sail. But at the end of three days' sailing he found himself 160 miles away from Apiai. The wind fell-d utterly, and he was obliged to steam the whole of the increased distance. The vessel was on the reefs only once, and got off with but slight damage. But it will be necessary for her to go onto the marine railway for repairs. It is hoped to send her off again in the course of ten or twelve weeks.

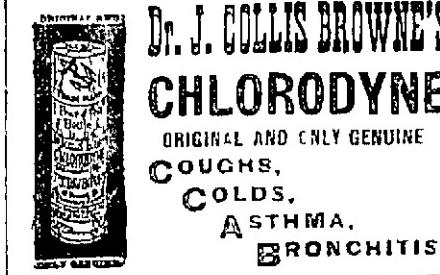
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHES,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to—See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IT IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, OXYTERY, DIARRHEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE TRUE PALIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, OLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE OF THIS MEDICINE HAS GIVEN RISE TO MANY UNDERRATED IMPOSTERS.

EACH BOTTLE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, SOLD IN BOTTLES 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, 1/512, 1/1024, 1/2048, 1/4096, 1/8192, 1/16384, 1/32768, 1/65536, 1/131072, 1/262144, 1/524288, 1/1048576, 1/2097152, 1/4194304, 1/8388608, 1/16777216, 1/33554432, 1/67108864, 1/134217728, 1/268435456, 1/536870912, 1/107374184, 1/214748368, 1/429496736, 1/858993472, 1/171798688, 1/343597376, 1/687194752, 1/1374389504, 1/2748778008, 1/5497556016, 1/10995112032, 1/21980224064, 1/43960448128, 1/87920896256, 1/175841792112, 1/351683584224, 1/703367168448, 1/1406734336896, 1/2813468673792, 1/5626937347584, 1/11253874695168, 1/22507749390336, 1/45015498780672, 1/90030997561344, 1/180061995122688, 1/360123990245376, 1/720247980490752, 1/1440495840981504, 1/2880991681963008, 1/5761983363926016, 1/1152396672785232, 1/2304793345570464, 1/4609586691140928, 1/9219173382281856, 1/1843834676456368, 1/3687669352912736, 1/7375338705825472, 1/14750677411650944, 1/29501354823301888, 1/59002709646603776, 1/118005419293207552, 1/236010838586415104, 1/472021677172830208, 1/944043354345660416, 1/1888086708691320832, 1/3776173417382641664, 1/7552346834765283328, 1/1510469366953166656, 1/3020938733906333312, 1/6041877467812666624, 1/12083754935625333248, 1/24167509871250666496, 1/48335019742501332992, 1/96670039485002665984, 1/193340078970005331968, 1/386680157940001333936, 1/773360315880002666772, 1/154672063176005333552, 1/309344126352001333552, 1/618688252704002666772, 1/123737650540805333552, 1/247475301081610667104, 1/494950602163221334208, 1/989801204326442668416, 1/197960240865284133632, 1/395920481730568267264, 1/791840963461136534528, 1/158368192692268267056, 1/316736385384536534112, 1/633472770769073068224, 1/1266945541538146136448, 1/2533891083076292272896, 1/5067782166152584545792, 1/1013556433230516909584, 1/2027112866461033819168, 1/4054225732922067638336, 1/8108451465844135276672, 1/1621690291768867553344, 1/3243380583537735106688, 1/6486761167075470213376, 1/1297352233415094042656, 1/2594704466830188085312, 1/5189408933660376170624, 1/1037881786332073234128, 1/2075763572664146468256, 1/4151527145328292936512, 1/83030542906565858730

SHEARMAN EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

Establishes a Reply to the Defense
by Mr. Coan.

DISCUSSION OF LAND TITLES.

Says Missionaries Have Not Done What They Might—Upholds Glittering Ideas. Criticizes "Fair and Legitimate Purchase"—Comparison with Indians.

The New York Evening Post of recent date prints the following communications from Titus M. Coan and a reply by Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Coan says:

"Will you give me a little space, not for controversy, but to state some facts in reply to the statements of Mr. T. G. Shearman, on the Hawaiian situation, as reported in your issue of the 27th of February? He says: 'During the fifty years [1820-1870] the government of these islands was under missionary influence, most of the natives were deprived of their rights in the land, excepting about 27,000 acres, and all the rest was divided among the king, the chiefs, and the families and friends of the missionaries.'

(1.) As a matter of fact, the natives first received their lands, every one his own home-lead or kuleana, in 1848, as a free gift from the government of the third Kam-hameha. Before that time no Hawaiian had any possession that he could call his own. The Missionary Land Commission advised the King that if he "should allow to the landlords one-third, to the tenants one-third, and keep one third himself, he would injure no one but himself." The common people received fee-simple titles for their house lots and the lands which they actually cultivated for themselves. The number of claims finally confirmed amounted to 11,309. The awards for these were recorded in ten huge folios which were deposited in the land office. In a subsequent year I myself took part in the surveying of these lands, of which every acre was procured for the Hawaiian peasant, and confirmed to him, by the missionaries. Nor has a single acre, so far as I can learn by repeated and careful inquiry, reverted from the native to the missionary, or the missionaries' sons, except by fair and legitimate purchase."

(2.) "The missionaries found 130,000 people there, and now they report that there are only 34,000. Before the missionaries gained control of the islands, leprosy was unknown." As a matter of fact, the decay of the Polynesian, both in Hawaii and in other island groups, has been brought about not merely by foreign diseases, but by the changed conditions imposed by civilization. In so far as these changed conditions of living were changed by missionary influence the missionaries were doubtless responsible; yet the missionaries were not blameable. They worked according to the ideas of their time, and their work was perfectly sincere, though we may criticise it as in part mistaken. I spent all of my earlier years in Hawaii, and I knew those men well; with very few exceptions they were high minded, pure, and utterly unselfish. And as a matter of fact, the Hawaiian has lasted longer for their presence than he would have lasted if the missionaries had stayed away; for a large part of their work was to battle with the immorality and the diseases introduced by the whites. These insidious foreigners have always brought against the missionaries the charges of "cant, hypocrisy, covetousness, unscrupulousness, fraud, and gross abuse of power." With what strange sensibilities do I find the abuse of the "beach combers" reproduced in the editorial columns of the Evening Post.

(3.) As to the "recognized and paid agent of the American Board" who circulated various slanders against that true martyr, Father Damien, I dare say he got no more than he deserved at the hands of Robert Louis Stevenson. But Hyde is a paid agent, and nothing more; the man has nothing of the spirit of that earlier time, from 1820 to about 1849, when true missionaries were going to Hawaii. Of their descendants, now in power, I can say from personal knowledge of nearly all of them, that as a matter of fact they represent the intelligence, the character, and the quite honestly earned wealth of the country.

TITUS MCNISON COAN
New York, March 13.

Mr. Shearman explains himself as follows:

Mr. Coan, for whom I have always had the highest respect, selects only three points of my address for criticism. It gives me great pleasure to see that he practically agrees with me in holding up to public scorn the base conduct of the agent of the American Board at Hawaii in his foul slanders upon Father Damien. I see that President Dole also agrees with me upon that point, having rendered the highest public honors to the memory of that sainted missionary. Now will the American Board perform a truly act of justice by disowning its disreputable representative in Hawaii?"

The only points upon which Mr. Coan wishes to correct my statements are two: 1) the division of the land; 2) the rapid decrease of population.

As to the division of the land, I said that the missionaries meant no harm, but had made the usual blunder of the English race in forcing upon new countries the English land system, which is about the worst in the world. Mr. Coan only proves this. Like most Anglo-Saxons, he cannot comprehend the community of title to land, which is the form of ownership natural to Indians, and in races in an early stage of development. Because no Hawaiian held land in severalty he thinks that none of them held any at all. The missionaries thought so too. And whereas the land of Ha-

wall, before their well-meant interference, belonged to all the people, subject only to the maintenance of the king and chiefs, they advised the king to take one-third as his own property, to give one-third to the small number of chiefs and government officers, and to leave only one-third to the great mass of the people. Mr. Coan says that every peasant received a title for some land; but he does not say for how much. He does not say that they even got the one-third proposed for them. I have never found any claim made that they did get it. Nobody has yet asserted that they did. But, if they did, it is certain that they soon lost it; and what I said as Mr. Coan shows, was that by 1870 the native masses had lost all but 27,000 acres. This is not denied. Mr. Coan says that they lost their land by "fair and legitimate purchase." We all know what such transactions mean between shrewd white men and ignorant, confiding, quarter-civilized tribes. The Indians know well enough how little chance they have to keep any land in severalty, and they wisely refuse to accept any such titles, except under coercion. Many of my well-meaning clerical friends are now trying to force such titles upon all Indians. It would be more charitable to drown the poor Indians at once. It is as cruel as it would be to clothe children six years old with full power to sell all their property.

No matter how "fairly" they acquired it, the fact remains that, at the end of missionary government, and as its direct result, the missionaries' sons, nephews, and American associates have got the title to three-quarters of all the land that once belonged to the Hawaiian masses.

As to the introduction of leprosy and disease, I explicitly acquitted the missionaries and their sons from responsibility, except negatively, for failure to exclude these evils, while having supreme power. I spoke of these things as part of the mass of evidence showing the failure of missionary government to secure the most commonplace results of good and efficient administration. And I referred to these, in connection with other evil conditions of the islands, because these general conditions are clamorously put forward by the agents of the "missionary sugar" government as conclusive reasons why the sons of the missionaries are justified in stealing the government, as they have appropriated the land of the Hawaiian people.

I have never questioned and never doubted the piety, sincerity, and unselfish zeal of the early missionaries. Neither, as I understand, has the Evening Post. But "noblesse oblige." A noble character, a pious zeal, carry with them great obligations. The children of such men are held to similar standards. And the utter failure of the missions, not merely confessed, but boasted upon, with clamor, virulence, and foul-mouthed vindictiveness, by the sons and their representatives, if true, is all the more lamentable and discouraging to every real friend of missions, because of the goodness and earnestness of the missionaries' sons, except by fair and legitimate purchase."

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TITUS MCNISON COAN
New York, March 13.

The Vine Excursion.

Hon. Edward Piercy of San Jose, who left San Francisco in January on the schooner Vine on a pleasure trip, which was to include Hawaii, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands, passed through Nogales, Arizona, on March 28th, en route home from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, where he left the Vine, much disgusted with the way the excursion had been conducted. The schooner reached San Bias more than a month ago. After some days in that harbor anchor was weighed and sail set for Guaymas. At that point the schooner was met by the owner, John E. Burns. The two men clashed over the failure of the excursion to carry out the programme, and Piercy finally brought his belongings ashore and started home by rail.

Canoe from Strong's Island.

The missionary steamer Morning Star began discharging her firewood yesterday. An interesting article of the vessel's cargo is a canoe from Strong's Island. It is thirty-three feet long and two feet wide in the broadest part. Besides having facilities for sailing, it is capable of holding six persons comfortably.

The canoe is consigned to Kama, a native missionary, who returned from the South Seas last year. While there he had the canoe built, but did not find it convenient to bring it home when he came.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. Those afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without prancing it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, BRYSON SMITH & CO., Agents.

Deputy Attorney General Robertson will spend a two weeks' vacation at Waimea before returning home.

CRUISE OF THE MORNING STAR.

Report of Missionary Work in the South Sea Islands.

REV. SNELLING BUYS AN ISLAND.

The Vessel Has a Tempestuous Voyage and Goes on the Reefs Once—To go on the Marine Railway for Repairs To Remain Here for Several Weeks.

The Morning Star came into port Monday morning, forty-nine days from Ruk, a month earlier than was expected.

Letters from the Gilbert Islands via San Francisco bring the news from Butaritari of the death of Mrs. Nua, wife of the Hawaiian missionary on that island. After six months illness from a cancer she died February 7, at Makin, where she had gone for a change of air. Rev. Mr. Walkup left Butaritari January 18, for San Francisco, where his little schooner, the Hiram Bingham, was to receive some necessary repairs. He had taken out the propeller but could not put it back again. Seven Catholic priests had come into the group, and a number of sisters were expected shortly. The lone Hawaiian missionary on Aiai finds it hard work to contend against the surging wave of heathenism that has swept many of the church members from their standing. The work on Tapitea, under Revs. Paulihui and Kaala, seems to be maintained with vigor, though no great progress has been made the past year. Rev. Punua Makihila speaks of the delight the people of Maiana have in a new road, twenty feet wide, that has been built from one end of the island to the other.

On Kusaie, Rev. Mr. Channon has had the assistance of Miss Foss in his training school for the Gilbert Island Mission, and Dr. Rice has had Miss Croby in his school for the Marshall Islanders. Miss Hoppin had forty pupils in her Girls' School, with Miss Palmer and Miss Wilson as assistants. Miss Hoppin is such an indefatigable worker, that though almost completely tired out she stays at her post, declining to leave the school for a much-needed rest.

On Ruk the Girls' School under Miss Kinney and Miss Abell has had a prosperous year. Miss Abell's health was such that she has been sent to the islands for recuperation during the time the Star remains here. Rev. Mr. Snelling has bought an island, uninhabited, some eight acres in area, where he proposes to establish a boarding school and conduct an independent mission, hoping for personal support from friends in the States. Rev. Mr. Price has taken hold of his new work with vigor and with common sense adapting his methods to the people for whom he is to labor, and seems to be meeting with the same success that marked Mr. Logan's missionary labors in the Mortlock group. H. H. has set up a very carefully written journal, giving such interesting detailed accounts of the work as are often asked, but seldom received.

Winds and currents in the equatorial regions are very definite. Only a kind Providence, guiding the missionary vessel, with all the experience and skill of such a veteran and careful navigator as Capt. Dan Garland, brings the vessel safely through the perils of the voyage back to the home port again. The Star carries but a limited amount of coal, the idea being to use steam power only as auxiliary in cases of actual advantages or necessity. To steam from Butaritari to Apatai would require the consumption of ten hours' allowance of coal. Captain Garland thought he could make the short distance under sail. But at the end of three days' sailing he found himself 160 miles away from Apatai. The wind tail'd utterly, and he was obliged to steam the whole of the increased distance. The vessel was on the reefs only once, and got off with but slight damage. But it will be necessary for her to go onto the marine railway for repairs. It is hoped to send her off again in the course of ten or twelve weeks.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir J. P. PAGE, who recently publicly condemned Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE and his company, namely the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IT IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT THAT IT ACTS AS A CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHOEA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE RADICALLY CURES NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM

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TAX PAYERS ON CRUTCHES.

Hilo Incident During the Days of Princess Ruth.

CRIPPLES EXEMPT FROM TAXES

Wonderful Cures Worked by Judge Austin's Speech—Coughs Stopped, Game Legs Renewed and Staffs Flung Aside—How Finances Were Handled.

Judge Austin, of Hilo, relates some interesting experiences of his own while secretary to Princess Ruth, in 1854. At that time she was the governess of Hawaii.

He had been appointed secretary, but with orders from Kamehameha III that Keelikolani should never interfere with his work. In that year there was a large gathering of the natives at Kailua, commanded to assemble by her in order to explain to the people the tax laws, and to enforce the payment of taxes.

A large lanai was provided in which the meeting took place, and she proposed to address them. It was the unwritten law that the very old and infirm, all cripples and incurables, should be exempt from taxation. The natives were unwilling to pay taxes, so they prepared for the meeting.

Many who were young men, and in the best physical condition, came in, appearing to be doubled up with disease. Many used staffs, and walked with trembling steps. Some walked slowly, coughing at every step. Some held up a leg, and appeared to be cripples. One enterprising native appeared on a stretcher, carried by four of his companions. When the assembly opened it appeared like a hospital without a well person in it, and it numbered several hundred. The Princess made a brief address, and was followed by her secretary, Judge Austin, who told them that all present would have to pay taxes, as there was nothing the matter with them.

At once there was a commotion. The men who were doubled up straightened themselves out. The coughing stopped. The men with "game" legs moved about quickly. The man who came in on a stretcher got up and made a speech to the crowd, showing that he had a very poor opinion of the government. The staffs were flung aside. In a few moments a fine stalwart body of men were seen taking the mountain road and moving off with perfect ease, and the lanai was littered with the debris of the materials they had used in making themselves apparent cripples and infirm.

Another time, in Hilo, the Princess with a retinue, while on the street, met a native on a fine mule. The Princess wasted it. She at once sent for her secretary and in a very imperious manner inquired, "Have you any money in the treasury?" "Yes, plenty of it," he replied. "Bring me \$40," she said. "I will bring you nothing," he replied. "It don't belong to you." She looked at him scornfully and turned away. The next day he called to see her and she was extremely gracious, as she feared he would report the transaction to the King.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S PARTY.

Enjoying Delightful Outing—Senator Waterhouse as a Nimrod.

Reports received from President Dole and party state they are enjoying a pleasant outing on Kauai, the time being divided between hunting, fishing and sight-seeing. They expect to return home on Sunday morning. Several of the gentlemen have made excellent game records during their stay on the Garden Isle. On their return it is expected the party will have some astounding tales to relate. One of the party in speaking of the pleasures enjoyed writes that Senator Waterhouse has been distinguishing himself as a Nimrod in the wilds of Kauai. He brought a headless rooster into camp one day claiming to have decapitated him with a rifle ball at—say 400 yards. This account not obtaining credence he offered another explanation of his possession of the chicken which was still more wonderful. He found him asleep on the branch of a tree and directed one of the camp followers to steal up behind the victim and seize him by the legs. This movement was successful, the bird really being asleep, or, if awake, was hypnotized by the glittering eyes of the Senator, who stood watching ready to take his head off with his deadly rifle in

case he attempted to escape, or he preferred captivity to taking his chances with the Senator's rifle. The Senator also bagged two wild cattle, though carping critics state that one of them was lassoed before he brought him down. A careful investigation, however, into all the circumstances of this achievement makes it probable by a predominance of evidence that the unfortunate animal was only lassoed after he had received his death wound at the Senator's hands.

Prominent Merchant Coming.

Mr. George B. Jones, a prominent crockery merchant of Boston, Mass., and brother of Hon. P. C. Jones, is expected in Honolulu by the Arawa. He is coming to visit relatives and friends and will remain some time. Trips will be made to the volcano and different islands, inspecting sugar properties and general sight seeing. It is quite probable Mr. Jones will make some investments in Hawaii if such are commended to his business experience.

Deadly New Rifle.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Captain Mark Schlaeger of the steamship La Campine visited Fort McHenry today and exhibited a new German repeating rifle. The weapon is one of the first made by the German Government and is a new invention of Mauser, the great German firearm inventor. In appearance it is something like the Krug-Jorgenson military rifle, now being adopted by the United States army. It is of 32 caliber and the barrel is made of three tubes, one inside of the other, on the same principle as the Krupp gun. The inner tube is rifled and of hard, tempered steel. The powder used is a smokeless nitro-glycerine explosive, which makes little report and no smoke. Fired at the height of the shoulder the bullet will go nearly two miles before its force is spent, and at 2000 yards it will pierce the bodies of seven men placed one behind the other.



Mrs. Eliza Logee
Westerly, R.I.

Once I Was Blind
But
Now I Can See

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: I have suffered everything possible with sore eyes and headache, the sores so severe that I was blind. I tried everything I heard of without benefit, and went to the Rhode

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Island Hospital, but found no relief there. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought a bottle and a box of Hood's Pills.

With More Than Thanks

I want everybody to know that since I have been taking these medicines, I have become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. From my picture you can see there is nothing the matter with my eyes now. Mrs. ELIZA LOGEE, Foster Hill, Westerly, R.I.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
66 Wholesale Agents.

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LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company

OF BOSTON.
The Fire Insurance Company
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Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between K. Otuki and Geo. V. Jakins, doing business under the firm name of Otuki & Co., at Papai kon, Hawaii, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All assets and liabilities have been assumed by K. Otuki, who will carry on the business as heretofore.

K. OTUKI,
Geo. V. JAKINS
Papakon, Hawaii, April 4, 1895
3068 1845 41

Any special design for rubber stamps engraved to order at the GAZETTE office.

MR. THURSTON IN A NEW ROLE.

May Return to Washington as Law Adviser to the Legation

HAWAII TO BECOME A TERRITORY

Annexation Only Temporarily Checked by Opposition of Cleveland Government—Future Hope of the Island Republic Lies in the United States.

Mr. Thurston, Minister of Hawaii, said last night:

"I notified Secretary Gresham this afternoon that I should start for Hawaii tomorrow." Mr. Thurston smiled as he said this. He added a little later "I am a little sorry that I am not to stay here long enough to see how the Government would deport me, and where they would send me, if there is anything in the newspaper story that such a plan has been in contemplation. I do not suppose, seriously, that any such purpose has been entertained by anyone. I shall leave for Boston at once to attend to some business matters, and shall then proceed directly to San Francisco. I am due in Honolulu April 11. It is only five days and a half running time now to San Francisco, and the best steamers make the journey from there to Honolulu in six days. If we had the speed of the Atlantic steamers we should be able to reach Honolulu in four days and a half from San Francisco. Ships of that speed will be put on the line, undoubtedly, in a few years. My wife will go for a time to visit some friends in the west. She will not go to Hawaii with me. There is absolutely nothing to be done here just now by me, and there is much that I can do at home, in a public and private capacity, for the present."

Mrs. Thurston is an American lady, formerly from one of the western states. There seems to be no disposition in the Thurston household to abandon Washington. Certainly the house is not dismantled, and no orders have been given to dismantle it or cancel the lease. It is the expectation that Mr. Thurston will return to Washington in a few months—possibly in the capacity of chancellor or law advisor to the legation. Mr. Thurston, it is understood, will leave Washington this afternoon.

Nearly all of the great legations have such an officer, and it is no concern of the government here who he is. It is the general belief of the friends of Hawaii here, who are the friends of Mr. Thurston, that he will be back in Washington certainly by the time Congress shall meet.

To a friend who suggested that many would be glad to have him return to Washington as a United States Senator from Hawaii, Mr. Thurston said, gravely:

"There are many in Hawaii who are in earnest in favor of annexation who doubt the wisdom of endeavoring to come in as a state. I, myself, believe that it would be wiser to become a territory of the Union."

Mr. Thurston is clearly of the opinion that the cause of annexation has only been temporarily checked by the opposition of the Administration. Like most of his countrymen, he looks to the United States as the hope of the future of his country.

It is possible that the little Republic of Hawaii has outwitted the United States in diplomacy. The Secretary of State has not yet said that he has demanded the recall of Minister Thurston. But Minister Thurston (and it is the first time that he has said anything about his recall) announces that he will leave Washington at once for Hawaii. He also said that he had heard nothing of the reported demand of the United States for his recall.

It is barely possible that Mr. Thurston, as a member of the Hawaiian Foreign Office, may himself pass upon Secretary Gresham's demand for his own recall. The probability, at all events, is that Mr. Hastings will remain indefinitely in charge of the legation, and that Secretary Gresham will not have the satisfaction of giving to Minister Thurston a final audience to receive from him the presentation of his letter of recall.—Washington Star, March 27th.

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ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

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Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

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You can buy the latest dates of this paper at Hilo of J. A. Martin

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A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most difficult cases of itching, bleeding, scaly, and cracked skin and capillary and interdigital eczema, tinea, ringworm, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its success fortifies, disfiguring, humiliating tumors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this century.

"Ali Adolr the Skin and Hair" and Hair Post Free to U.S.A. and Europe. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND HAIR.

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Are most competent to fully appreciate the efficacy and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP to discover

and destroy the preparation of Cuticura is recommended for any irritation, chapping, and exudation of the skin

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Good Friday.
The Robert Lewers brought a Hotchkiss gun for the Government.
The well-bred trotting mare Milly is offered for sale.

A band of sneak thieves are operating in the city.

Senator H. W. Schmidt has returned from Hawaii.

Chief Justice Judd and family have gone to Kualoa to spend a few days.

Mrs. Admiral Beardlee will be a passenger to the Coast by the Australia tomorrow.

The initial number of the Volcano, a new Japanese daily, has been received at this office.

A quarterly dividend is due and payable to the stockholders of Wile's Steamship Company.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company's "Timely Topics" column contains new matter today.

Arthur Fitzgerald, charged with robbing Mrs. Evans of \$325, proved in an alibi and has been released.

Offertory at the Easter service of the Honolulu Commandery will be devoted to the leper band fund.

Persons on the Iwani saw some the wreckage of the Pele or Mana beach, Kuai, twenty miles from the scene of the late disaster.

Commissioner Marden received two new varieties of olive trees on the Australia. These will be planted upon the heights of Tantalus.

Woven Wire Bailey prints this morning the answers to his "Hidden Words." The whole includes the names of the members of the Cabinet.

Nelson C. Hawkes, of the printing supply house of Hawkes & Shattuck, San Francisco, will return by the Australia, after a successful business tour of the Islands.

A party composed of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, Colonel Townsend and H. A. Wiedemann, visited Waiauau plantation Monday, and returned the following day.

A reception in honor of Mrs. L. and Miss Severance, of Hilo, will be given by Mrs. S. B. Dole at her residence on Emma street, between the hours of 3 and 6 Saturday afternoon.

The new edition of H. M. Whitney's Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii will be issued about the latter part of the month. Twenty five hundred copies will be the number of the edition.

Officers elected by the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company in Wailuku on March 30th, are: E. H. Bailey, president; John Richardson, vice-president; W. O. Smith, treasurer; John A. Moore, auditor, and A. N. Kepoikoi, secretary.

W. H. Cornwell had been in the city comparatively few hours before he went to the officials at the Government building and asked an audience with Mr. Daniels. Failing in this he asked to see his friends in Oahu prison. For some unaccountable reason the authorities did not tumble over each other in a mad rush to comply with the request.

Baseball Matters Mixed.

The Hawaiian Baseball League meeting broke up in a row yesterday. Considerable opposition was developed over the application of the Kamehameha club to join the organization. On a tie vote Chairman Allen favored admitting the applicants. J. A. Thompson withdrew the Athletics from the league. J. G. Spencer resigned as secretary because the Kamehamehas were admitted.

It is to be hoped the differences will be satisfactorily adjusted, and the baseball season of 1895 be opened on schedule time.

Hawaiian Singers.

The World's Fair quartet, composed of East Kahulu, W. B. Jones, J. M. Bright and John Edwards are not entirely satisfied with the contract entered into by them with T. W. Hobson and, if the objections made are not considered, it is probable they will not go to San Francisco by the Australia Saturday.

It is the present intention of the boys to spend a year singing at the Kitaeua Cyclorata in Boston, if the arrangements prove satisfactory.

New Trans-Pacific Line.

Frank Shepardson, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Ry., who resides at Los Angeles, Cal., was troubled with rheumatism for a long time. He was treated by several physicians, also visited the Hot Springs, but received no permanent relief until he used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says it is the best medicine in the world for rheumatism. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

ASHFORD'S PARDON.

He Will Leave by the Australia and Go to Germany

The pardon of Attorney Volney V. Ashford, which was decided upon at yesterday's Councils meeting, will not be officially announced until Saturday morning. This is owing to the fact that the special messenger dispatched on Wednesday with the document to President Dole on Kauai will not return until that time.

Mr. Ashford will leave by the Australia tomorrow afternoon and journey direct to some watering place in Germany, where, it is hoped, he will receive beneficial results.

It is generally known that Mr. Ashford has been in ill health for several years. Drs. Miner, Wood and Emerson, who were called recently to make examination of his condition, unite in the opinion that further incarceration of the lawyer would result in his early demise. When seen Wednesday Mr. Ashford was exceedingly weak, in fact hardly able to walk, and the physicians entertain but slight hope of his ultimate recovery.

GOING TO AMERICA.

The following passengers are booked to leave by the Australia on Saturday: J. F. Neall, Geo. Bucklin, Dr. Biermann, wife and child, F. Klamp, Geo. Koch, Mrs. Admiral Beardlee, Miss Delgado, Miss Hatch, T. E. P. Gardner, Sherman W. Marsh, H. H. Preston, H. A. Baxter, Geo. H. Graves, B. H. Phillips, Martin Smith, Geo. De la Vergne, Master R. McNe, Geo. A. Brown, Miss Frings, D. Burrier, Miss Rogers, H. Spence, Miss K. Spence, Miss E. Bumiller, Dyke Williams and wife, William H. Hall, W. P. A. Brewer, H. Schloth, John Howard, A. Cruise, R. Prendergast, Miss Maxwell, H. Steimann and wife, Mrs. F. Newhall, Mrs. H. F. Wells, Miss S. Morrison, E. Z. Williams, Nelson C. Hawks, Miss L. Azurias, L. Callish and wife, F. M. Govett and wife, Mrs. H. Ginger, Miss K. Widdifield, Miss M. Widdifield, Mrs. M. C. Widdifield, Miss A. Cornell, S. M. Brandebury, Jno. C. Frey, Miss N. Brandebury, Miss C. Kra, G. Kuast, W. Wolters, E. Remmisperger, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. A. M. Hobbs, Mrs. W. F. Allen.

What Dreams May Come.

In a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that the sleep of health is dreamless. "Dreams," says Shakespeare, "are children of an idle brain." It both the doctor and the poet right it follows that idle brains are non-healthy brains. No doubt there might be truth in the inference, but that is at quite the point. Are all dreams signs of a diseased condition? To this the doctor says "No." He divides dreams into two classes; those started by noises or other causes outside the sleeper, and those produced by pain, fever, or indigestion.

Here we inject a fact. We recollect multitudes of letters containing this affirmation, almost in identical words: "I was worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed." To this the doctor has an answer. He says, "When we feel wearied in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotten." Quite so.

In other words there is a bodily condition which may prevent a person from working day at his usual calling, but obliges him to labour all night under a mental stimulus of which he knows nothing save by its resulting exhaustion. These unhappy wretches roll harder, therefore, for no compensation, when they are ill, than they have to do to earn a living when they are well. What an internal and fruitful field! And this too without taking into account their physical suffering at all times. "Night," said Colidge, "is my bed."

From one of the letters referred to we quote what a woman says of her daughter: "She was worse tired in the morning than when she went to bed." Poor girl. Those "forotten dreams" had toss'd her about as a ship is tossed in a tempest. Night was her day of labour.

The mother's simple tale is this: "In June, 1890, my daughter Ann Elizabeth became low, weak, and fretful, and complained of pain in the chest after eating. Next her stomach was so irritable that she vomited all the food she took. It was awful to see her heave and strain. For three weeks nothing passed through her stomach except a little soda water and lime water. Later on, her feet and legs began to swell and puff from dropsy. She was now pale as death and looked as though she had not a drop of blood in her body, and was always cold. Month after month dragged by and she got weaker every day. She could not walk without support, for she had lost the power of her legs, and her body swayed from side to side as she moved."

"A doctor attended her for twelve months, and finally said it was no use giving her any more medicine as it would do no good. In May, 1891, I took her to the Dewsbury Infirmary. She got no better there, and I thought I was surely going to lose her. She was then thirteen years of age."

"One day a lady (Mrs. Lightoller) called at my shop, and seeing how bad my daughter was, spoke of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I got a bottle from the Thornhill Lee Cooperative Stores, and she began taking it. In two days she found a little relief; the sickness was not so frequent. She kept on with the Syrup and steadily improved. Soon she was strong as ever, and has since been in the best of health and can take any kind of food. After she had taken the Syrup only two weeks the neighbors were surprised at her improvement, and I told them what had brought it about—that Seigel's Syrup had done what the doctors could not do; it saved her life. Yours truly, (Signed) J. W. NATHAN SHELDON, 19, Brewster Line, Thornhill Lee, near Dewsbury, October 11th, 1892."

The exciting cause of all this young girl's painful suffering was indigestion and dyspepsia, disease being one of the most useful adjuncts to our work. The average daily attendance numbers 180. The room is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and seldom is without a reader. During the evenings it is quite common to see between twenty-five and thirty readers in the room. Your committee have placed on the best reading matter procurable.

REPORT OF Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS.

Satisfactory Work of Association During Past Year.

SECRETARY CORBETT GETS LEAVE.

Project for Engaging a Chaplain for Work Among the Sailors in Port Has Been Temporarily Abandoned—Work Found for Applicants, Etc.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in the ball parlors. Seventeen members were present. After reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Corbett, the reports of the respective committees were heard and considered.

The treasurer reported \$4278.73 expended during the past year, leaving a balance of \$58.05 on the new account.

DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

During the year that has just passed there have been many interruptions in our work, and they have affected the attendance at our meetings. The religious services held under the auspices of the Association have numbered 227, being 130 less than last year, with a total attendance of 12,025 against 14,072 for last year. The falling off has been principally during the months of January, February and March, when but four meetings were held at the jail, and also because of the discontinuance of the Bethel meetings since November of last year, and of the meetings at the barracks.

The following are the meetings held: First—Services at Oahu Prison, Sunday, 11 a.m.; Second—Bible class, in the Parlor, Sunday, 3:30 p.m.; Third—Boys' meeting, in the hall, Sunday, 3 p.m.; Fourth—Praise service, in the hall, Sunday, 8:30 p.m.

The following statistics will show the work of the year:

No.	Attend. Av.
Jail Services	44 3801 132
Bible Classes	62 558 9
Boys' Meetings	40 860 16
Praise Services	52 4051 78
Bethel Hall Meetings	23 888 30
Week of Prayer, noon	5 117 25
Temperance Concert	1 150 150

During the period of martial law on this island no services of any kind were held at Oahu Jail. These services have been resumed for the past few weeks, but owing to several causes the attendance has not been as full as formerly, although many who did not form part of the regular audience, could hear what was being said and seemed to be interested in the songs. The meetings at the barracks, formerly held on Sabbath afternoons, have been discontinued for want of any place to hold them, as the rooms in the basement of the Executive building are now all occupied.

The Bethel meetings have been given up as the Salvation Army are now holding meetings on Sunday afternoons and evenings which attract the same class of people who used to attend our meetings. The Devotional Committee wish to express their thanks to all ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in their services of song, and helped to make the meetings attractive.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. W. HALL,
Chairman.

TEMPERANCE.

Efforts in the temperance line by our association during the past year have not been as active as in some former years, but a short series of concert, with addresses upon this topic, were given in one month; and one month when one would have been given, we gave way on our regular night to a Demorest contest.

One saloon, the license for which expired a short time ago remains closed, no renewal being granted, largely, we think, on account of a petition being filed against it. This petition was started by the ladies, but some of our members had the opportunity to sign it.

We think all who were willing to consider the public interests of the city, rather than purely selfish interests, were greatly pleased with the results shown by the closing of the saloons during the time martial law was in force. For the sake of the Hawaiians, if for no other reason, they should be permanently closed. But, can that be done? Much as it is to be desired, we fear public opinion is not strong enough upon the subject to make it possible to attempt it. But, can nothing be done to in any way control the traffic, and mitigate its evils? We believe there can be, and much thought have been given to the subject by members of this association and others, and we look for advanced legislation upon this subject in the coming Legislature. We do not expect to solve this question at once any more than other countries have done, and we do not believe any bill can be brought into the Legislature which will suit all honest workers in the cause of temperance but let us put aside any personal differences of opinion, and when the time comes work solidly for such reform as seems to be practicable and to have any promise of success.

F. J. LOWREY,
Chairman.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The reading room of the Association continues to be one of the most useful adjuncts to our work. The average daily attendance numbers 180. The room is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and seldom is without a reader.

Two hundred and eight applicants applied at the office. These men were counselled to the best of our ability; thirty-eight of the number were entitled for such reform as seems to be practicable and to have any promise of success.

F. J. LOWREY,
Chairman.

VISITATION COMMITTEE.

The visitation committee reported a great number of calls made on sick people during the year. These efforts were very much appreciated.

When the alterations to the building are completed the reading room will be removed from the present location to the south side of the building and will be 18x50 feet in size and have splendid light on two sides. One hundred and sixty seven volumes have been added to the library shelves during the year, of this number about fifty were donated by Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mrs. W. A. Allen and Mr. Hackfield. The total number of books in the library is little over 1000. Five hundred and forty-nine volumes have been in circulation.

To those who have aided us by donations of books, your committee desire to tender their hearty thanks.

J. B. ARTHURTON,
Chairman.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The educational work of the Association continues to occupy an important part in the year's work. In October last classes were organized in book keeping, typewriting and shorthand. Mr. W. W. Harris has proven himself an efficient and capable teacher in book-keeping. In order to do thorough work he found it necessary to divide his class, as some of the students were not able to keep up with the others. The work to all the classes was good and considerable interest evinced by the pupils from October until January. The proclamation of martial law that month was a means of discontinuing the work for over a month, but the classes have again resumed although with a diminished attendance.

The number of students enrolled in the three classes: Book-keeping, twenty-one students; shorthand, nineteen students; typewriting, twelve students.

W. M. A. BOWEN,
Chairman.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Your Committee on Entertainment and Lectures would report but few entertainments given during the past year. The reception given on New Year's Day was largely attended, and the class entertained was to a great extent those who would not otherwise have had entertainment on this day. The social given in the evening following the reception was one of the best ever held in our hall. We have given three receptions to the sailors during the year, which were well attended and greatly enjoyed. We have not been able to do all that could be desired in the year that has just closed, but have perhaps done what was possible under the circumstances. The temperance concerts, while not given by the entertainment committee, were largely of the form of a social and always drew a full house.

We trust that in the coming year the conditions may be such that the entertainment committee may be able to provide their full share towards the general work of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. RIPLEY,
For the Entertainment Committee.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

The meeting for boys has been held regularly on Sabbath afternoons, excepting during the summer vacation, when as many boys were absent that the committee deemed it advisable to discontinue.

The Boys' Library is constantly in use. An order has just been forwarded for additional books. On October 5th the annual boy's supper was held. Thirty-five boys sat down to dinner provided by the lady friends of the department. A number of outings in the shape of riding parties were held. During the year three social evenings were held. The first was a talk on Adisonville and other war prisons by Mr. Eaton; the second and third evenings were stereopticon lectures on the lowlands and highlands of Scotland, by the General Secretary.

Number of gospel meetings 40.

Aggregate attendance at same, 660.

Average attendance at same, 16.

Socials and entertainments, 4.

Average attendance at entertainments, 29.

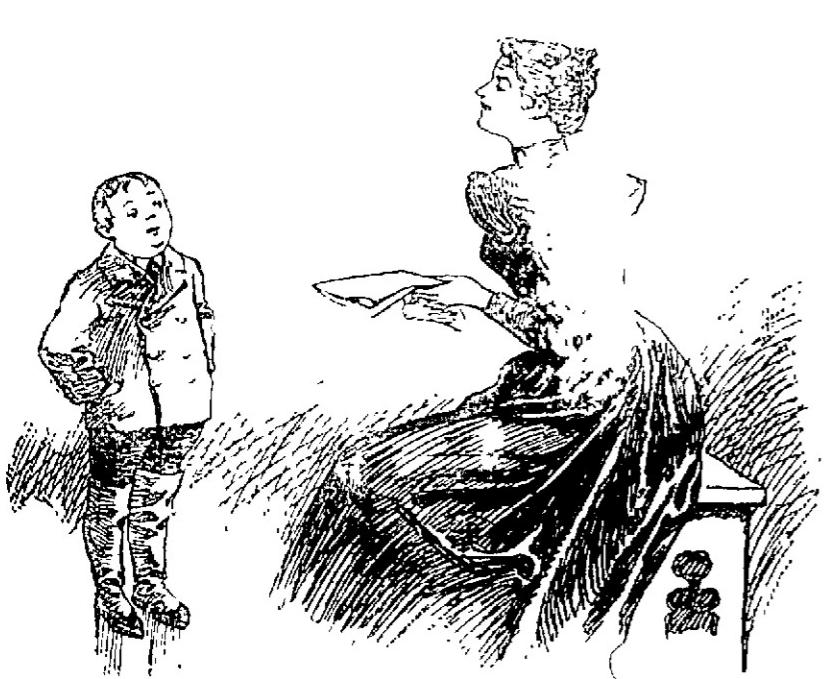
Number of Scripture Union members, 13.

Number of books in library, 200.

Number of books circulated, 333.

D. W. CORBETT,
Chairman.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

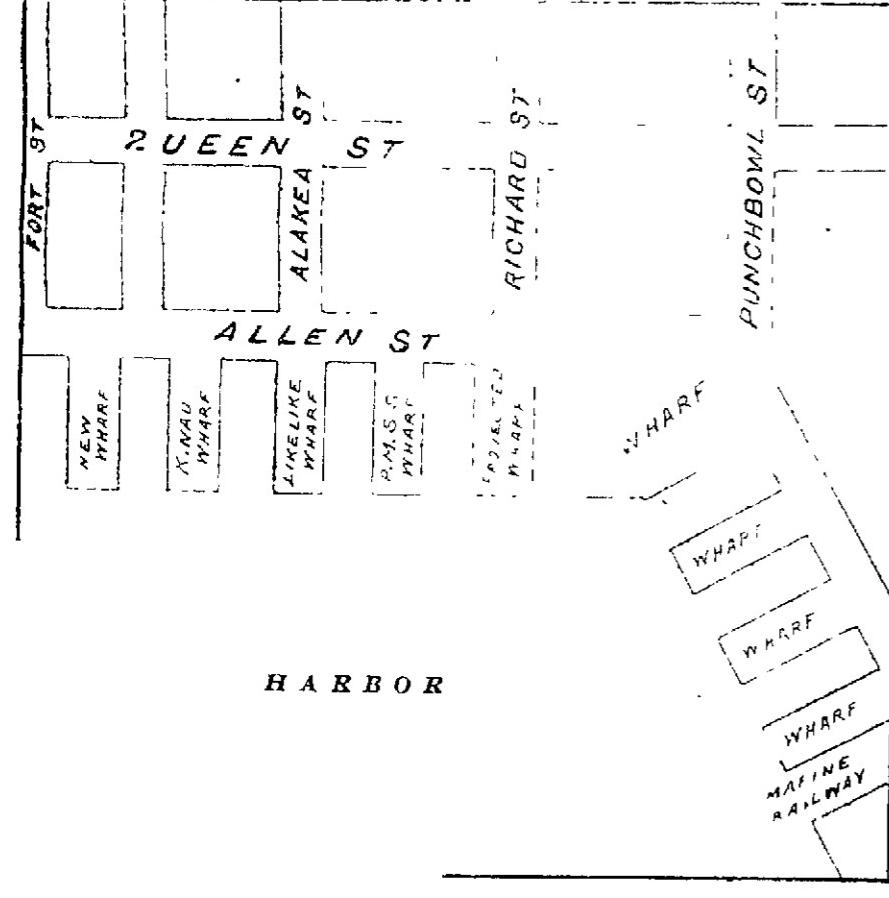


A NEW VIEW OF EASTER.

"Willie, do you know what the Easter season is especially noted for?"
"Yes'm; it's the only season of the year when the hen lays colored eggs."
—Brooklyn Life.

FOR CITY FRONT IMPROVEMENT.

Plan to Build a Series of Wharves Beyond the Pacific Mail Slip.



MR. EDITOR.—What is the matter with laying out a plan of harbor improvement somewhat on the lines given by the above plan and gradually following the same until the desired result shall be secured; removing the inter-island steamer and schooner traffic to the inner harbor. Of course the expense would be great, but below Allen street all is at present largely lumber and coal piles. The expense will be less now than in the future, and by a gradual development will not be materially felt by the Government.

CITY FRONT.

CEMETERY NOT CROWDED.
Short Session of Board of Health.

Goat Question on Molokai.

Routine business occupied the principal attention of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon. President Smith read a communication from Fr. Conrade also a reply defining that gentleman's duties. The arrival of Dr. H. E. Goodhue at Kauai was announced and his license for practice was approved. Dr. Alvarez of Waialua asked to change his residence to Koolau-poko, from which place he could more easily give prompt attention to calls from various parts of the districts. The proposition was approved which will do away with the contemplated division of the district.

Dr. E. C. Surmann, a German physician who came to the country on the Braunschweig petitioned for a license as a practicing physician. His credentials were examined and approved.

Dr. Emerson reported that the Sanitary Committee had examined the Catholic Cemetery, on King street, and found nothing to show that the place is crowded or demands action by the board. The sexton considers there is space for 1000 more graves, and the number of burial certificates issued for the place during the year ending March 31st was 127.

Mr. Lensing reported that Mr. Ripley did not approve of the system of locks being placed in the insane asylum. Mr. Waterhouse suggested that an experimental goat ranch be started on Molokai, as the problem of furnishing beef for the settlement was becoming a serious one. The matter was discussed, but no action taken. After the consideration of a few minor matters relating to the settlement the board adjourned.

Some insectoid purloined two rocking chairs from the veranda of P. C. Jones Monday night. The boldness of the thief is more apparent when it is remembered the moon was shining brightly on that evening.

WARRIOR BALLANTYNE.

Granted Exclusive and Eternal Electric Railway Franchise.

A Toronto paper says: Mr. Ballantyne, referred to in the Canadian-American, of Chicago, as having received "an exclusive eternal franchise for an electric railroad in Honolulu" for the good services he rendered in the battle with the rebels in Hawaii, is C. G. Ballantyne, a native of Brampton. He was for a number of years in the civil service at Ottawa, and seven years ago went out to the Pacific Coast, where he embarked in the real estate business. Some months ago he went to Honolulu for the express purpose of obtaining a franchise for an electric railway, and from all accounts seems to have obtained it in a manner that would gladden the heart of an Everett beyond description. Mr. Ballantyne is the last man in the world his friends would expect to see engaged in a conflict. He was of an exceedingly quiet disposition and was never "looking for trouble," as the saying is. Like all boys born in Peel's county town he became enamored with the lacrosse stick and rubber ball at an early age and developed remarkable proficiency—so much so in fact that he secured a position on the senior town team, which, like its successor, the great Excelsiors, was the star team within an extensive radius. He ran a grocery in the town, and after traveling for a wholesale firm went into the civil service at Ottawa. He is in the neighborhood of 50 years of age. His wife is living in Victoria, B. C.

BILLION COLE.

Persons who are subject to attacks of billion cole will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Coleic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. In many cases the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all medical dealers BISHOP & SMITH & CO Agents.

HAWAII AN AMERICAN COLONY.

Judge Kinney Talks of His Recent Visit to the Coast.

SENTIMENT FAVORS ANNEXATION.

Friendly Expressions Toward Native Hawaiians—Reports Sent Back by Visitors—Democratic Party Divided on the Annexation Question, Etc.

The recent visit of Judge W. A. Kinney to the Coast as especial counsel of the Hawaiian Government was in every sense a successful one. He journeyed to Eastern cities during his absence and had abundant opportunity to gauge public sentiment regarding affairs in Hawaii. His views on matters of vital importance to the islands are especially interesting at this time.

Judge Kinney did not fare very well on his homeward trip and was a severe sufferer from mal de mer throughout the voyage from San Francisco. In consequence of this, together with a cold contracted through variable weather at the Coast, the Judge has remained closely at home since his arrival. He was, however, able to attend to business matters yesterday, and in an interview spoke as follows concerning his visit to the States:

I have made a verbal report to the Government on the Wahlberg matter and the suits of Cranston, Mueller and Johnstone brought at Vancouver and I refer you to the Government officials for information on those matters.

As to the prospects of annexation, unless all signs fail it seems to me that we will be a part of the United States as soon as the present administration is over and the next one gets to work. On the matter of annexation of territory the people of the United States will have the say. Administration-business combines and prominent statesmen control many public matters often involving millions without consulting the people, but annexation of territory is of such public interest that the wish of the people cannot be dodged or set aside. What their will is will be settled definitely and officially at the next presidential election, but they are already speaking in a way that is significant. The number of newspapers in the United States hostile to annexation are very few and far between, and that is a very significant fact.

The democratic party itself is divided on the question, and the wing hostile to annexation and who support the administration in this and all other questions is so thoroughly discredited and heartily disliked by the American people that if annexation must be opposed by any set of men or politicians in the United States, we are very fortunate in having "mugwump" and "cuckoo" take the contract; for whatever way the national elections go it is conceded on all sides that Cleveland and his following will simply be buried out of sight by unanimous consent.

Everywhere I went I heard but one sentiment, and that was distinctly in favor of annexation, in hotels, on street corners and in the cars, from politicians, working men, business men and all kinds of men, the sentiment was the same. They seem to have made up their minds and are waiting simply for a chance to vote. The fact is the people look on us as an American colony of their own flesh and blood. We have had so many close calls and so much to contend with before their very eyes that they have grown intensely interested in the result and in seeing us come out ahead, so much so that I do not believe at this stage of affairs there is any power short of one that could stand off the United States and prevent annexation.

Wherever I went there was a very friendly expression of sentiment toward the native Hawaiians, and their good qualities do not need to be praised; they were already recognized, but it is hard to convince the average American that the native Hawaiian will be a slave or will lose any practical rights by becoming his fellow citizen. Annexation in all probability would have no standing in the United States if they considered it simply a case of taking the country away from the aborigines, but unquestionably the belief is prevalent there that events over which Hawaii has no control have already pressed matters to a point where she must soon go to some foreign power, and it is irrespective of local events.

The past two years has been an advertisement of the Islands worth millions if annexation comes. More people have quietly come here to spy out the land than we ourselves realize. The reports sent back to those who have plenty of money to invest, and who have got brains and business capacity to build up the country, will lend material aid to that end.

On the steamer going up to the coast I found a passenger aboard who had been down here to look over the field with a view to establishing a bank if the Islands were annexed. He was well satisfied with his visit and his report was to be a very favorable one. He had come from away back in Wisconsin. On the steamer that I returned on were several prominent gentlemen who are here for something besides their health. General Johnson, of Colorado, one of the passengers, represents big money. The little Colorado colony at Oahu attracted his attention, and he had come down to study up the possibilities of coffee and sugar. The chances of making Hawaii supply the early spring market of the Pacific slopes and the country beyond,

just as the Bermudians supply New York on the other side of the water.

Many I know do not believe that much can be done in the line of new industries in Hawaii, but men are looking over the field who have handled and carried through great enterprises before today, and who have brought success out of far less promising fields than they will find in Hawaii. And I believe that we have but a faint conception of what a wonderful transformation awaits these Islands in the event of annexation. I hear our Government is planning to inaugurate public works on a large scale during the next two years. If that is true it will pave the way for the greater work that is to come after and will give work to the many who are now out of employment and deserve recognition at the hands of the Government.

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HILO WANTS A POUND MASTER.

Gardens Suffer from Wandering Cattle and Horses

PORTUGUESE SUGAR MILL STARTS.

Regular Quarterly Meeting of Hilo Teachers' Union—Library Better Than Kindergarten—New Company for Sale of Dairy Products—Notes.

SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.

Hilo, (Hawaii), April 7.—If there is one thing more than another that Hilo is sadly in need of, it is a poundmaster. It does seem that in a town of this size—boasting of the population that Hilo numbers—that the Government could afford an officer whose business it should be to care for the cattle and horses of those who are short of pasture. There is no protection to life nor property assured the residents of this place against the intrusion of stray animals, day or night. Should one be so unfortunate as to have his fence decay, and in consequence be without a guard to property for a short time, he must expect to pasture all the way from two to six animals on choice garden plants, grape-vines and young bananas. Should the deliveryman, the vendor of eggs and vegetables, or the small boy who comes to the place, neglect to fasten the gate securely, a strange horse or cow may be expected within the gate before much time has elapsed.

The town has a piece of Government property formerly used as a pound, but the fence enclosing the place is beyond repair. Sheriff Williams states that he has made application on different occasions to have the much-needed officer appointed, but when informed by the Minister of the Interior, that the poundmaster is expected to keep the pound in repair out of the profits that accrue from managing the business, he can find no one who is willing to accept the office. Strange to say, when it is known that there is a poundmaster one who is attending to his business—there are no animals accidentally turned into the street to graze, and allowed to wander into their neighbors' gardens.

Speaking of stray animals, there was quite a scene of excitement a few days ago caused by the breaking away of a band of cattle as they were being driven to town. The cattle had been driven from Waimea by Rufus Lyman, Jr., and a number of native men, and had come as far as Wailuku without unusual difficulty, when suddenly thirty of the band made a break for upper Wailuku. Eighteen were captured at once, but the remaining number fled in different directions and could not be corralled. There was no possible chance for the animals to escape, and within a few days all were shot down and brought down to the Central meat market. The accident entailed some loss to the market as it was necessary to salt and prepare the carcasses before they could be carted to town.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union was held at Union school on the 29th ultimo. After a response to roll call with quotations, a report of the last meeting was read, and then followed the program:

1. Singing Mr. Kapahaea
2. Arithmetic Miss Deyo
3. Selected Reading Mrs. Rose
4. Object Lessons Mrs. Richards
Recess.

5. Selected Reading Mr. Swain
6. Paper Mrs. Johnson
7. Physical Culture Dr. Moore
8. Debate—Resolved: That a Reading Room would be more beneficial than a Kludergarten in Hilo.

9. Discussion by members.
10. Question Box.

Mrs. Deyo's practical illustration of her new method of teaching fractions was one of the most interesting and instructive features on the programme. With a class of about fifteen pupils, she developed the idea of fractions, and continued the work as far as her limited time would allow.

Mrs. Richards, formerly a teacher in the Hawaiian public schools, interested her listeners with her method of developing knowledge with objects, selecting her class of pupils from among the children of the Union school.

Mrs. Johnson's paper was read by Mrs. Richardson. Dr. Moore was not present to deliver his talk on physical culture, which was a great disappointment to the teachers. The debate was decided in the affirmative.

The bi-weekly meeting of the Hilo Social Club was held at the residence of C. E. Richardson. To Misses Hitchcock and Richardson is due great credit for the excellence of the entertainment they prepared. Instrumental music introduced a series of tableaux for the most part mythological and historical, which were most beautifully and artistically presented. As each tableau was brought to view, Miss Hitchcock explained its purport. Following were the subjects presented:

1. The Solace of Paris and Helen
2. Penelope and her Suitors
3. The Scions and Cleopatra
4. Niobe and her Daughters
5. (b. b.) Jupiter and his Cupbearer
6. The Grecian La-Saint
7. The Fauns
Vocals were added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening and were well received.

H. C. Austin goes to Hilo to tour.

G. K. Wilder returned from Kauai this week in company with Chester Doyle of Honolulu. Mrs. Wilder is confined to her home with a severe attack of constipation.

W. S. Barnard and Miss Jones leave for Honolulu on the Kinan. They expect to visit a short time in Honolulu before leaving for their Eastern home.

Mrs. Lewis of Oakland, Cal., is sojourning with her father and sister, the Mrs. Wetmore.

J. R. Wilson has moved into the new building just completed for his occupancy. The new stables are large, commodious and well fitted up. The building across the way, which has been temporarily occupied by Mr. Wilson as an office, carriage room, etc., is being remodeled for use as a restaurant.

A new stock company has been incorporated for the purpose of engaging in the sale of dairy products, milk cows, etc. The company is styled The California Stock and Dairy Co. They have leased a large tract on Volcano street, near Waikiki, where they have erected the necessary buildings, etc.

The stock and personal property of John A. Spear, who committed suicide some months ago, was disposed of at public auction this week.

The Levi G. Burgess, Young master, left this port on the 21st inst., carrying 2226 tons of sugar for San Francisco, the largest shipment ever made on any one vessel.

The brig Lurline took her departure on the 31st ult. with 10,000 bags of sugar. She carried three passengers—Mrs. Johnson and two native boys who have been attending the Hilo boarding school. Both boys have been offered excellent homes near San Jose, Cal., and go hence with Mrs. Johnson, who has been their teacher for several months past.

The bark Annie Johnson leaves next Thursday morning with a full cargo of sugar and eight passengers.

The latest addition to the sugar enterprise of the Republic was experimented last Saturday the 6th inst. The Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company was inaugurated 1st November with a capital stock of \$30,000. A mill site was purchased in the heart of the town, known as Kukuuia 2d and work commenced on the buildings, etc., in December, 1894. The whole is enclosed in one large building forming a T. The greater portion of the machinery was to merely part of the Walkup Mill, and portion was obtained from the Honolulu Iron Works. Although not very large it is sufficient for the requirements of the company.

Over 500 people were present at the experimental steaming up on Saturday last. Steam was put on by slow degrees from 12 m. to 3:30 p. m. when sixty four pounds was reached, and the whole enterprise set moving on its mission of trade and commerce. A long whistle was blown at 4 p. m. and no doubt it is the herald of Portuguese regeneration, and those that heard it should hearten and think that the Portuguese colony of Hawaii is in the march of progress and will in time seek recognition from its more worldly fortunate neighbor colonies. So Hilo at last will taste Portuguese sugar.

NEWS OF KOHALA.

Thurston affair Causes Indignation—Bad Weather Abating.

[SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.]

Kohala, (Hawaii), April 8.—The news from Washington has formed the main topic of conversation for the past few days. A good deal of indignation is felt at what seems a case of petty persecution on the part of officials of a great and powerful nation towards the representative of a weaker power. Some citizens here consider the best rebuke on Hawaii's part would be to delay the appointment of any representative to Washington during the next two years, just letting the matter remain as it is.

The stormy weather has moderated somewhat, though on the hills it is very cold, and still rains almost every day. The cane district is not getting enough rain. The fever and other disorders of the public health are less prevalent.

A vessel loaded with sugar cleared during the week for San Francisco from Honolulu, and the J. G. North is up and loading at the same port. The Allen A has also left Mahukona with sugar for San Francisco.

The residents of Kohala acknowledge their obligation to all concerned for the receipt of foreign mail which was brought in by Wilder's steamer Hawaii on Friday.

The public schools are getting ready for their quarterly public exhibitions previous to the Easter holidays.

Palm Sunday was observed in all the churches by appropriate exercises.

Dr. Moore, the dentist, is located in Kohala for a week or two.

Mr. Wickham is expected here soon on a professional trip as occultist.

A large number of passengers came to Kohala by the last trip of the Kinau, including Miss Holmes and Woodhouse, and Messrs. J. Bentor, G. F. Reuton, P. Woods, L. Aten, Dr. Moore, A. H. Fullerton, C. H. Fairer, H. Von Tempsky and others.

The mills are all grinding, and the crop is more than half taken off. A little planting has already been done and general planting will soon begin.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There has been so much said about the Monroe doctrine during the past few days, says the St. Louis Republic, that it may be well to set it before the public at this time. It is very brief. It was promulgated by President Monroe in a message to Congress on December 2, 1823. Here it is:

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any point of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and will not interfere, but with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

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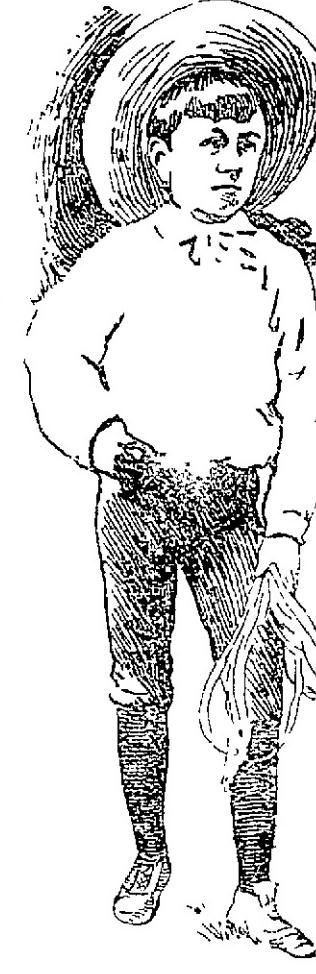
STEVENSON'S OAKLAND HEIR.

Boy of Twelve Years Bequeathed Half of the Novelist's Estate.

HIS COMPANION AT THE ISLANDS.

Stevenson Formed a Great Attachment For the Lad, and They Were Inseparable Comrades on the Cruises Made by the Celebrated Author and Critic.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 28.—From Samoa comes a romantic story of an attachment that Robert Louis Stevenson, while in life, formed for a twelve-year-old Oakland lad, and in dying



JOSEPH AUSTIN STRONG, THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO IS HEIR TO ONE-HALF OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S ESTATE.

(Reproduced from the S. F. Examiner.)

left a will bequeathing him one half of his entire estate.

The boy's name is Joseph Austin Strong, and for several years he was the inseparable companion of the novelist in all his cruises and wanderings.

The father of the boy is Joseph D. Strong, well known in Oakland and San Francisco as an artist and newspaper caricaturist. Mr. Strong married the daughter of Stevenson's wife and settled in the Hawaiian Islands.

It was while on a visit to them that Stevenson became acquainted with the little boy. A mutual attachment sprang up between the two that lasted until the novelist's death.

The two were constantly in each other's company. Together they rambled among the hills and on the sea shore, and the feeling that Stevenson felt for the youth developed into that of a fond and solicitous father.

The author, enchanted with the dreamy life of the islands, and anxious to be near the youth, resolved to settle permanently in the Pacific Islands, and subsequently purchased a plantation at Samoa, where he built Mr. Strong and his family.

It was while here that the novelist indulged in his celebrated cruises in his yacht over the Pacific Ocean. In all these watery wanderings Stevenson was accompanied by young Strong.

Australia, Hawaii, and the Gilbert Islands were visited at intervals by the chums.

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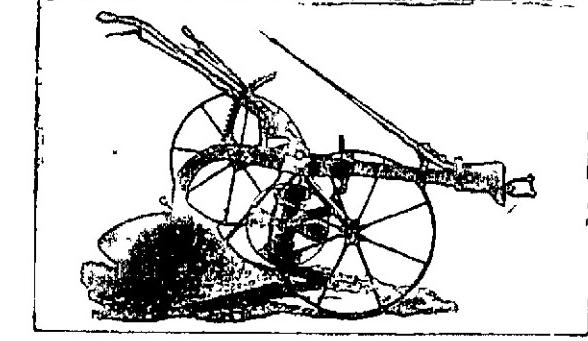
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